

# CIA view: FBI forced its hand

## 'Hoover spurned requests for spy aid'

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During the 1960's the FBI, under the late J. Edgar Hoover, frequently failed to follow up leads the CIA gave it on individual Americans. In particular, the FBI often failed to put under surveillance Americans about whom the CIA raised questions because of their associations with foreigners, according to sources here.

Thus the CIA found itself caught between its view that these Americans needed to be watched at least for a time, and its mandate that it must not engage in domestic spying on U.S. citizens. Sometimes it chose to violate the mandate and did, in fact, engage in domestic surveillance — but not on the massive scale alleged in recent newspaper reports.

This picture emerges from conversations with usually well-informed sources in Congress, and with a former high-level CIA source.

One source described the FBI-CIA impasse this way. During CIA surveillance in other nations, he said, from time to time it would run across American citizens who had been in contact with foreigners the CIA was watching.

### 'FBI sometimes balked'

When these Americans returned home, the CIA would pass their names to the FBI for it to keep track of their activities, at least temporarily. But the FBI, under Mr. Hoover, often would refuse to do so, leaving the CIA the alternatives of doing the job itself or having it undone.

On the basis of such reports, much of the spotlight in the several imminent congressional hearings into allegations of CIA surveillance may be diverted to a study of past FBI practices, some sources say.

But part of the attention in the hearings is expected to focus on the question of whether orders for surveillance were being sent from the White House directly to middle-level CIA officials during the Nixon administration — this effectively keeping top CIA officials in the dark about some CIA activities.

No source contacted professes knowledge that such action did occur. But several sources note that in the name of governmental reorganization, the White House placed its own representatives in several government agencies during the second Nixon term.

Given the suspicion attached now to Nixon administration motives and actions, these sources say congressional investigators wonder whether there might have been a major CIA surveillance campaign conducted on White House orders of which top CIA officials were unaware.

### Charges expanded

It is against this general background that new charges were leveled against the CIA over the weekend. Time magazine said that the CIA undertook surveillance of one Supreme Court justice and three present or past members of Congress.

The four were: Justice William O. Douglas; Rep. Claude Pepper (D) of Florida; former Rep. Cornelius Gal-

agher (D) of New Jersey; and the late Sen. Edward Long (D) of Missouri. The magazine said the four came under CIA surveillance because of their contacts with citizens or representatives of other nations, including the Dominican Republic and Cuban refugees.

Also over the weekend came a recommendation from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that President Ford name a high-level citizen panel to investigate the CIA situation. If such a board were named it is almost certain that the probes by congressional committees would go forward anyway.

Sen. William Proxmire charges that such a citizen-panel likely would produce a "whitewash." Appearing Sunday on ABC-TV's "Issues and

Answers," he proposed instead an investigation of the CIA by a "vigorous, independent" investigator and establishment of "a congressional committee with a specific responsibility" for keeping track of CIA activities.

Another major question Congress will probe is: To what extent does federal law permit the CIA to operate inside the U.S. — and in what capacity? The 1947 law which established the organization makes its director "responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure" — seeing that the spy systems of other nations do not penetrate U.S. intelligence organizations.

It is the CIA's position that any domestic actions were undertaken for this purpose.

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